

RACED FOR A WOMAN.

RIVALS SETTLE A QUESTION OF LOVE IN A NOVEL WAY.

By Agreement They Run a Hundred Yards That For Ross France She Witnessed the Struggle—The Winner Danced With Her In Token of His Victory.

Samuel Levy and Harry Fales went to Ridgewood, N. J., the other day and ran a 100 yard dash. Levy won the race and now all the belles and beauties in east and west circles of New York are talking about the victory. The story was the love of a young woman. When the victor crossed the line, he knew that his only rival to the heart and hand of Ross France had been disposed of for all time.

Young Levy ran 100 yards and sprinted into the affections of the girl in exactly 11 seconds.

The events leading up to the race form the component parts of a story alike unique and romantic. Ross France is 18 years old and has lived on the *west side* with *all the girls*. Two years ago she met Harry Fales at a dance. A week later she met Samuel Levy at another dance. At that time Fales was the champion concertina player of the east side and assistant application clerk at the branch office of the Consolidated Gas company, corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets. He is still in their employ. Five minutes after he had met the girl he avowed his love. Ten minutes after Samuel Levy had met her he insisted that he would be her "steady" or know the reason why.

Fales and Levy were members of the Eureka Social club. The president of the Eurekas is Jack Goldstein. When he learned the truth, he called the two lovers to him and said:

"Say, it looks to me as if the best thing you fellows can do is to settle this without trouble. You both think you are sprinters, and why not make a match of it? Say you run a hundred yards at the next meeting of the club, and the man who wins gets the girl." Both Levy and Fales agreed to the proposition. The young woman was interviewed and she promptly declared that the man who won the race could be her "steady" for all time. Then the rivals began active training.

The members of the Eurekas and their friends went over to Ridgewood, the other day and cheerfully paid their way into the Coliseum park. For two hours they danced and talked about the race. At 4 o'clock Miss France arrived.

Presently the rivals appeared. Levy came first. He weighed in at 275 pounds. He had trained off 25 pounds and said he would "win in a walk." Fales soon arrived. He is built on the Fitzsimmons plan and looked like an overgrown youth. Half an hour later the distance had been measured off on a strip of level turf. The runners rolled up their trousers and took off superfluous clothing. Then the word was given, and they were off.

Fales was the first to get away,

and when half the distance had been covered he was a yard in front and running easy. But Levy suddenly roared himself, and by a great burst of speed closed the gap. Half a dozen yards from the tape they were shoulder to shoulder, and everybody was wildly cheering. Then came the final spurt, and as the white tape parted Levy was in front. At his heels was the disconsolate Fales.

The young woman had been a silent witness of the race. She gave her hand to the winner, and they led in the dance.—*New York Journal*.

TO HELP THE CUBANS.

An Association Having Their Relief For Its Object Formed.

Having as its aim the care of the sick and wounded in the Cuban war, the "Oscar Primes" club has been organized in New York. Concerning the club and its objects, the statement given out at the Cuban headquarters says in part: "As the Spanish government, against all principles of humanity, has forbidden the Red Cross to penetrate into the Cuban camps, this club will endeavor to take its place and care for the suffering and dying in the Cuban ranks."

It is pointed out that the Cuban army is greatly in need of quinine, and an appeal is made for medicines of all kinds, surgical instruments and physicians' supplies. It is claimed by the Cubans that such contributions are not barred by President Cleveland's proclamation.

A Big Spider Colony.

In the grove at Quakertown, R. L., known locally as the "Bazzard's Boost," nudists from the University of New York have been greatly interested in finding a colony of remarkably rare spiders, supposed to be the colpidae. They are of the size of tarantulas and closely allied to the scorpions of southern regions. They are very pugnacious and show fight when approached.

The special haunt of these spiders is an old ruined building among the trees, where their webs, as large as hammocks, festoon every corner. The tourists are much surprised at finding this species in the north.

Conseff Will Run Bacon.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Tommy Conroy, the mile champion runner of America, who recently returned from the United States in order to study medicine, has lost no time in expressing his willingness to forfeit his amateur status and run Bacon, the English champion who was recently permanently suspended by the Amateur Athletic association for money motives.

National Prison Officials to Meet.

The next annual congress of the National Prison Association of the United States will be held in Milwaukee from Sept. 26 to 30, at which time an interesting programme will be presented.

What Is a Ball?

"A ball," is a word well known to us, the counterpart of a white ball, for, as we discover from history, that are not apparent, but admit apparent relations that are not real. I do not think balls necessarily do that. When Sir Boyle Roe took the Irish house of commons that he wished a certain bill, then before that august assembly, at the bottom of the bottomless pit, he finally produced a bill and a very fine one, but as certainly his aspiration does not admit apparent relations that are not real. It appears to me that a bill may perhaps be defined—in so difficult and subtle a manner I don't like to describe—as a real meaning. I observe in passing—and I hope I may not in doing so as to be lacking in justice to Ireland—that the claim sometimes made on behalf of that country to a sort of monopoly of bulls is untenable.

Excellent bulls are produced by people of other countries. As, for example, by the Austrian officer mentioned by Schopenhauer when he observed to a guest staying in the same country house: "Ah, you are fond of solitary walks. So am I. Let us take a walk together." Or by the Scotchman who told a friend that a common acquaintance had declared him unworthy to black the boots of a certain person, and who, in reply to his remark, "Well, I hope you took my part," said, "Of course I did; I said you were quite worthy to black them." Or, again, by a well known English judge, who, when passing sentence on a prisoner convicted on all the counts of a long indictment, observed, "Do you know, sir, that it is in my power to sentence you for these many breaches of the laws of your country to a term of penal servitude far exceeding your natural life?"—*Fortnightly Review*.

Ancient Surgery.

Dr. Robert Fletcher in his "Anatomy of Art" and Dr. Luigi Sambon having shown conclusively that Greeks and Romans must have had a good acquaintance with surgery, it seems strange that in the medieval European period there was dense ignorance and no skill in amputation. Sword and Lance wounds were necessarily of constant occurrence then, and the treatment was merciless. It has been shown before how there was among primitive people a fair acquaintance with surgery and even a knowledge of the refinements of it, as in plastic operations.

The discovery of a manuscript of the eleventh century shows us conclusively that among the Arabs and in Syria at the time of the first crusades there was a fair knowledge of surgery and that the Syrians held in poor estimation the Frank doctor. Osama tells how a knight was suffering from an abscess of the thigh and a woman from consumption. The Frank physician had the knight's leg put in a block, and it was hacked off with a sword. The woman was treated by having her hair cut and a cross cut into her skull. The knight died at once and so did the woman. Then the chronicler says that the Syrian doctor who had been called in left disgusted, having learned "more about Frankish medicine than he had ever known before."

A Round of Applause.

A good story is told of Mr. Albert Chevalier when as a lad he was playing an old man's part at the Gaiety theater in London. The Kendals were also in the cast. One night, at a critical moment, his cue entirely slipped his memory. Glancing toward the prompter's entrance, he saw Irving, Bancroft, David James and Miss Terry, all looking on. He was tongue-tied, and for the moment his mind had become an absolute blank. Chevalier was greeted with a tremendous round of applause. Desperation turned to joy, and by the time the cheering subsided the forgotten line recurred to his mind, and from that moment he got on famously. When the performance was over, he anxiously awaited the Kendals' verdict. "You were a bit uncertain in your lines," said Mr. Kendall. "In fact, one time you stopped dead." "Yes," said Chevalier modestly, "but I was all right after I got that round of applause." "My dear youngster," replied Mr. Kendall, "that round of applause was given when the Prince of Wales entered the theater."—*London Correspondence*.

As Full as a Tick.

This expression is common enough in the North Riding of Yorkshire and always has reference to the parasites infesting dogs and sheep. Mr. J. Nicholson's "Folk Speech of East Yorkshire," 1889, has the expression, with the explanation, "A tick is a sheep louse, which has always a full, bloated appearance." The West Yorkshire equivalent for this expression is "as full as a fitch"—fitch (vetch)—and the allusion is, I suppose, to the yield being too large for the pod or hock. The idea is pleasanter than either "tick" or "louse," and it has the advantage of alliteration.—*Notes and Queries*.

Speedy Recovery Sure.

He—I understand you have been attending an ambulance class. Can you tell me what is the best thing to do for a broken heart?

She—Oh, yes. Bind up the broken portion with a gold band, bathe with orange blossom water and apply plenty of raw rice. Guaranteed to be well in a month.—*Boston Traveller*.

Worse and Worse.

Mrs. Brown—I have been so annoyed at my husband. He has been at the club every night for a week.

Mrs. Jones—Why, so has my husband, and he said he hadn't seen anything of your husband for a week.—*Brooklyn Life*.

Each's Claim to Wisdom.

Teacher—Who was the wisest man? Tommy—Noah.

"Noah."

"Yes." Ho was the only man who knew enough to come in when it rained.—*New York Post*.

WILL SHE ABDICATE?

GROUNDS FOR THE HUMOR THAT QUEEN VICTORIA WILL RETIRE.

Albert Edward May Soon Have to Handle the Reign of Government—Abdication Not Popular With Monarchs In the Past—Some Instances, However.

There seems at last some foundation for the report that Queen Victoria means to abdicate, in which event the Prince of Wales will become king of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India. The ground of the rumor is in a majority's alleged intention to pass all her time hereafter at Balmoral or Osborne and to give her eldest son the use of Buckingham palace and Windsor castle. Common sense would indicate that where the pageant is there should so much of power as survives in royalty be also. Moreover, the English theory of constitutional government requires a prime minister to consult the sovereign continually, especially during the sessions of parliament, and such consultation is extremely inconvenient, if not impracticable, when the sovereign persistently remains in a remote corner of the kingdom.

It is not age alone which may lead the queen to lay aside the crown, for although she has ruled 59 years, or longer than any other English monarch, she is only in the seventy-eighth year of her age, or considerably younger than Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone were when they were for the last time her first ministers. But infirmities and bereavements have so far disabled her that for many years she has evinced an inclination to evade her social duties, and it is scarcely to be presumed that her political functions have been more punctiliously discharged.

It would be easy for the monarchical element in the British constitution to shrink into a legal fiction, as so many of its prerogatives have shrunk, and the fact that the throne has not undergone effacement in recent years, but, on the contrary, seems firmly buttressed by the national good will, is due unquestionably to the tact, activity and popularity of the Prince of Wales. He has long borne much of the burden of royalty, and it will seem but just that he should wear the crown.

It is a curious and interesting fact that there has never been an example of voluntary abdication on the part of an English sovereign, although six rulers have been deposed, or seven, if we count Lady Jane Grey, who was crowned and reigned nine days. There have been many acts of self renunciation, on the other hand, on the part of monarchs on the continent of Europe. The memorable surrender of all his titles and powers by Emperor Charles V. is not the only instance of the kind in the annals of the Spanish monarchy. Philip V abdicated in favor of his son, Don Luis, and on his son's death assumed the crown. There is, however, no precedent in France for the two abdications of Napoleon I, and those of Charles X and Louis Philippe were made under pressure. This can hardly be said of the abdication of the Austrian throne by Emperor Ferdinand I in December, 1848, for his generals had just beaten a Hungarian army and recovered Vienna. He was doubtless influenced less by the example of Emperor Charles V than by that of Emperor Matthias, who on the eve of the Thirty Years' war renounced the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary in favor of a cousin. It is the house of Savoy which has furnished the greatest number of instances of abdication. In 1438 Amadeus VIII made his son, the future general and reigned to a monastery, and subsequently he definitely renounced his dukedom in order to become pope under the name of Felix V. His grandson, Amadeus IX, was impelled by his bodily sufferings to abdicate in favor of his wife Yolande. In 1730 Victor Amadeus II, then king of Sardinia, abdicated in order to marry the Countess of San Sebastian, at whose instigation he subsequently tried to regain the crown. In 1802 Charles Emmanuel IV, having been forced by the French to retire to the island of Sardinia, renounced his throne in favor of his brother, Victor Emmanuel I, who in turn abdicated in 1830 sooner than embroil himself with his own people and with Austria. His next successor, his son, Charles Albert, also abdicated, after his defeat by the Austrians at Novara, in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II.

After all, however, there have been few instances in which abdication was so entirely voluntary as it would be in the case of Queen Victoria. Her subjects are warmly attached to her, and no open remonstrance could be made should she insist upon retaining the outward guise of sovereignty as long as she continues to live. Those Englishmen who are republicans at heart would doubtless be glad to see pass into abeyance those powers of supervision, regulation and interposition still asserted in theory for the crown and upon which the queen's husband, Prince Albert, laid so much stress. For that very reason her majesty may deem it a duty which she owes to her descendants to transfer to her eldest son official functions which he is no longer able or willing to perform before the public mind becomes accustomed to the then divorced royal title.

—*American Lawyer*.

The Word "Dollar."

According to etymology, the word "dollar" is a corruption of the German word "thaler," the term in Dutch being "daalder." All these different forms are derived from Jacobin's Thaler, a Bohemian town, where the count of Schlick, A. D. 1515, coined some excellent pieces in silver of the ounce in weight from the name of the town. These coins gained such a reputation that they became a pattern, so that others of the same kind, though made in other places, took the name, the word assuming different spelling through the low countries, reaching Spain as dollars, and through its provinces transmitted to the western hemisphere, where it was applied to coins prior to the adoption of the federal currency. In consequence the word "dollar" is a favorite, being found, under various spellings, in almost every part of the globe.

GREAT SPEECHES HEARD BY FEW.

Some of Them Delivered to a Very Small Number of Auditors.

It is a curious fact that many of the greatest speeches which gave immortality to the orators who made them were delivered in comparatively small rooms and to small audiences. When Webster made his great argument in the Dartmouth college case, aside from the bar and the officials in charge of the room, there were not 50 persons present, and yet many believe that he spoke to listening senators and other high officials.

When we read of Patrick Henry's wonderful display of eloquence, we see in our mind's eye a spacious room and an immense crowd of people listening to his burning words with almost breathless attention. But, in truth, many of these speeches which quickened or changed the march of events were delivered in a small room and to a few hearers—never more than 150. "Could it have been here, in this oaken chapel of 60 pews," wrote Horner, the gifted author of "Sproud," "that Patrick Henry delivered the greatest and best known of all his speeches? Was it here that he uttered those words of doom so unexpected, and then so unbroken, as to make me fight?" Even here, but the words were spoken in a tone and manner worthy the men to whom they were addressed, and who were so impressed with them that for several moments they were almost awestruck. It was only when the voice of Richard Henry Lee, that other matchless Virginia orator, who rose to second the words of Henry, rang through the room that they were called back to themselves."

Seward's speech in defense of William Freeman was undoubtedly the greatest and most brilliant effort of his professional life. It did for him more, perhaps, than the conduct of any case has given any other in the state of New York in perpetuating his name. And yet the audience that listened to him was less than 120 in number. A friend expressed some surprise that an argument of so much power, learning and eloquence should have attracted so few listeners. "My dear sir," said Seward, "my audience was in no sense limited. The civilized world was my audience. Posterity will bear it, and generation unborn will praise or censure it from the different standpoints in which they will view it. I did not make it for a part of the maddest crowd's ignoble strife."

Henry Greeley said, "Seward's speech in defense of William Freeman is one of the masterpieces in the history of oratory, reason, logic and humanity."

AMERICAN LAWYER.

NEW YORK'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Enough Always, on Hand to Withstand a Four Months' Siege.

If the city of New York and the neighboring district were to be besieged or in some other way entirely cut off from the outside world, and therefore deprived of the food supplies which in normal times come in daily in large quantities, how long would it be before the pinch of hunger would be felt?

That is a very hard question to answer, for the reason that there are such inequalities of purchasing capacity in New York society that some go hungry in times of greatest prosperity for lack of means, while the great majority eat more than is good for them. Undoubtedly the number of those who always go hungry would be increased after two or three days of a siege, and then day by day this number would increase until the public authorities would feel compelled to take possession of the food supplies and distribute them among the people. With the exception of milk and some other things, the supply of meat, poultry, hardy vegetables and fruits would last for two months at the present rate of consumption. If all the supplies were taken charge of at the beginning of a siege—and this could easily be done—the food within New York could be made to last for four months at least.

The siege of Paris lasted only four months. Before two months had passed high and low, rich and poor, had learned what hunger was. And, as is well known, the French are the most thrifty and economical people in the world. In the arrangement and disposition of food the Parisians are specially distinguished. But the food supply in New York could be made to last as long as the Paris siege lasted, and the people would be comfortable.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

ALMOST FATAL.

"The water wasn't scaldin' she throwed at you, was it, pardner?" asked Everett Wrenst, who had done the washing at the gate while Dismal Dawson had made "the play for the poke out."

"No," said Mr. Dawson, "it was soapuds."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH PRIVY COUNCIL RECEIVES A SALARY OF \$20,000.

The lord president of the English privy council receives a salary of \$20,000.

STORIES OF THE DAY.

How the Rival Presidential Candidates Shake Hands.

An important feature of the presidential campaign will be the handshake of the four leading candidates. The other day Mr. Hobart shook the good right hands of 4,000 men, women and children at Lincoln, and it is a common occurrence for Major McKinley to shake hands with 5,000 persons in an afternoon. Mr. Hobart has extended a hearty grip to pretty nearly every one in Jersey, while Arthur Sewall has made the good people of Maine swell with pride by his cordial generosity in the handshaking line.

Giving the hands of such vast multitudes was a new thing for Bryan, Hobart and Sewall, but they have all now settled into their respective strides, and each has a handshake of his own. Major McKinley has been shaking hands with the nation for some years past, and it was an easy matter for him to meet the great tidal wave of outstretched palms.

The political landscape, particularly the national political landscape, is a very different thing from the ordinary business or social greeting. Most people don't know this. If McKinley, Bryan, Sewall or Hobart shook hands like ordinary people, their fists would be a shapeless mass inside of a week. Imagine what it is to shake hands with 50 people for two hours at a time, grasping the dainty fingers of a society belle one second; falling into the iron-clad clutches of a horny handed son of toil the next second; shaking the meshy paw of a bargain counter dude the third second; catching the diplomatic hand of a millionaire the fourth second; fondling the pudgy palm of an influential dowager the fifth second; pressing the oily hand of a fat politician the sixth second, and so on through every grade of the human family, tickling the pet emotions and flattering the respective vanities of each. Handshaking is judged to be a simple thing by the unthinking, but when it is elevated to a high place among the arts it becomes an intricate science.

Mr. Bryan's shake is a device tingling with emotion, bubbling with enthusiasm, sizzling with vigor, bursting with confidence and volume in its heartiness, cordiality and good will.

But it is artful, like the hand grasp of every school-state man. Mr. Bryan never allows

TH ONE VOICE

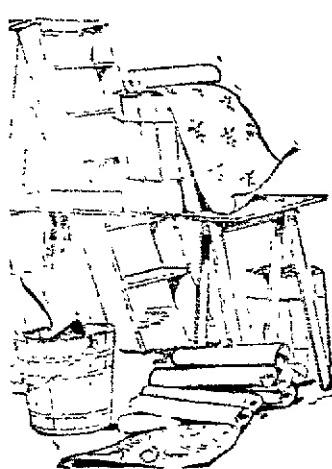
Lima People Who Have Investigated are a Unit on the Subject.
A voice of the people head all over the land, impetuous of truth, indeed from East to West. This has joined the throng, as a citizen lifts his voice in praise, thus far he's everywhere, thus relieved of heavy burdens, days of suffering, days of misery, some nights of rest and days of joy, the constant workings of an's Kidney Pills.

These reports oft' true? A neighbor who knows it's a Lima citizen—ask her. Rezil she says:

S. H. C. Brown, residing at No. 457 Vernon St., obtained Doan's Kidney from the drug store of W. M. McVille, 47 North Main St., and finding them've given her so much relief, speaks of as follows:

Can hardly say when I first felt that was in my back, but it is of long stand. When I was a young girl, the wearied languor would oppress me and lead soon so that I could hardly move. My mother called it laziness and supposed it to be due to work, when, really, I was in addition to perform the duties expected, and now late y, I had that distress in back and dizziness in my head, as of old, and it most irksome to perform the least housework. To do the least walk annoyed me, and when prepared for a walk would be so tired that I would take off at and remain in the house instead of going out. I have certainly been so much since using Doan's Kidney Pills. I feel that awful weariness and that aching backache. I said to my husband Doan's Kidney Pills had done me more than anything that I had obtained before and he expressed his intention to keep applied with them from this out. I experienced so much benefit from them I am sending a box of them to my mother, feeling confident that they will be the thing for her. I have no objection referring to me as one that can say I have had relief from using Doan's Kidney Pills. I have already recommended to my acquaintances as a really valuable Kidney remedy."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all stores. Price 50 cents, or mailed by Postillion Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents United States.



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tection from all bowel derangements
is guaranteed. H. F. Vortkamp,
Main and North streets.

THEY WERE ASLEEP.

Drunken Men Struck by a Train Without Awakening Them.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug. 12.—Henry and Peter Seymour of Mount Logan came here and got drunk. They drove a mule and a horse, and as they returned home both men went to sleep in the wagon and the team stopped on the Norfolk and Western railroad track. A train came along, killed the horse, demolished the wagon and threw Peter 60 yards through a barbed-wire fence without awaking him. Henry was thrown 30 feet into the air and alighted on top of the dead horse, where he still slept. When the trappers finally aroused the drunken men they were surprised to learn they had been struck by a train and eagerly asked if any damage had been done to the train.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Two Men Killed While at Work on a Government Pier.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 12.—John Thompson and Jay Leonard were killed by lightning during the violent storm Monday evening. With others they were working on the new government pier at Cedar Point.

Several other men were shocked. The two men killed had steel augurs in their hands. Leonard was knocked into the lake and his body has not yet been recovered.

William Axtell of North Bass was prostrated by the heat and died almost immediately.

Robbed the Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—It has developed that Harry K. Brown, exchange clerk of the Bullion Exchange bank of Carson, Nev., who left that city suddenly about two months ago, is a defaulter to a large extent. He robbed the institution in which he was employed of nearly \$75,000. He is believed to be in Mexico at present. He left his wife and children in Carson.

Drove Him Out of the City.

FT. WORTH, Tex., Aug. 12.—"Divine Healer" August Schrader was driven out of town with a shower of stones because he refused to walk on the water, as he said he could do. The "corn-dodger" gang took him in hand and told him they would tie a rope around him and pull him out in case he should sink, but he refused to make the attempt.

Death Bank Falls.

DELMUTH, Aug. 12.—The Security bank of Duluth, capital \$100,000, one of the leading banks of the city, has closed its doors. Heavy withdrawals of deposits and impossibility of making speedy collections is given as the cause. M. D. Keuton, state examiner, is in charge. The bank's deposits are in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

It Was Time to Die.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 12.—Dr. William H. Vallette, who ten years ago inherited \$250,000 from his grandfather, the late Henry Vallette of Cincinnati, is dead here, after living off the charity of his friends for some time. He spent much money on Lillian Russell, who shook him after his money was gone.

Two Boys Drowned.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., Aug. 12.—George and Isaac Ferguson, 10 and 8 respectively, were drowned while wading in the swift Walkill river. Their father was unable to swim and saw both of them drowned. One of the bodies was recovered.

Heavy Bank Falls.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Murray Hill bank, with deposits of \$1,250,000, has suspended. One reason advanced for the suspension is the fact that the bank had to take a considerable amount of real estate on loans.

Peculiar Freak of Lightning.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 12.—Dr. W. L. Pressey, while standing on the piazza of his home with his arms around his fiancee, was struck by lightning and killed. The lady was uninjured.

Ready for Signatures.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—The agreements under which Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stock is to be deposited with the Northern Trust company as trustee are ready for signature.

Have Left the City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—C. E. Fargo and Edward A. Fargo, president and secretary respectively of C. H. Fargo & Company, the big shoe dealers who failed last week, have left the city.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations for Aug. 10.
New York.

Beef—Family, \$4.50-\$1.00 extra meat, \$7.00-\$7.50; packed, \$7.50-\$10.00. Cut meats—Porked, \$4.50-\$5.00; pickled shoulders, \$3.00-\$3.50; pickled ham, \$4.50-\$5.00. Lard—Western steaks, \$4.50. Pork—Old hams, \$8.00-\$7.50; fatten, \$8.00-\$10.00; short clear, \$8.50-\$10.25.

Butter—Western dairy, \$4.00-\$4.50; creamery, \$3.50-\$4.00; fresh, \$4.00-\$4.50; imitation creamery, \$4.00-\$4.50. Large, \$4.00-\$4.50; part skins, \$4.00-\$4.50; full skins, \$4.50-\$5.00. State and Pennsylvania, \$4.00-\$4.50; western fresh, \$4.00-\$4.50.

Wheat—\$5.00-\$5.50. Corn—\$2.50-\$3.00. Rye—\$7.00-\$7.50.

Chicago.

Cattle—Fair to best heifers, \$8.25-\$9.50; steers and feeders, \$8.00-\$8.50; mixed cows and bulls, \$8.00-\$8.50; Texans, \$2.50-\$3.00; western, \$2.00-\$2.50.

Hogs—Lard, \$2.50-\$3.00; mixed, \$2.50-\$3.00; bacon, \$2.50-\$3.00; packing, \$2.50-\$3.00; mixed bacon, \$2.50-\$3.00; bacon, \$2.50-\$3.00; curing, \$2.50-\$3.00; packing and shaping, \$2.50-\$3.00; pigs, \$2.50-\$3.00.

Sheep—Native, \$8.00-\$8.50; western, \$8.00-\$8.50; Texans, \$1.00-\$1.25; Lambs, \$4.00-\$4.50; Wheat—\$5.00-\$5.50. Corn—\$2.50-\$3.00. Oats—\$1.50-\$2.00.

Market Report.

Cattle—Market steady.

Beef—Yards, \$1.00-\$1.25; rough, common, \$1.00-\$1.25; choice, \$1.25-\$1.50.

Hogs—Hams, \$2.00-\$2.25; Bacon, \$2.00-\$2.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice sheep, \$3.00-\$3.50; common, \$2.00-\$2.25; choice lamb, \$4.00-\$5.00; common, \$2.00-\$2.25.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Market steady.

Beef—Yards, \$1.00-\$1.25; rough, common, \$1.00-\$1.25; choice, \$1.25-\$1.50.

Hogs—Hams, \$2.00-\$2.25; Bacon, \$2.00-\$2.25.

Toledo.

Wheat—\$3.00; Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$2.50-\$3.00; No. 2 white, \$2.00; Rye—\$3.50; Clover seed—\$4.50.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$8.00; Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$8.00; Oats—No. 2 mixed, \$8.00; Rye—\$2.00.

Lard—\$2.50-\$3.00. Bulk meats—\$3.50-\$4.00.

Hogs—\$2.50-\$3.00. Cattle—\$1.25-\$1.50.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—\$3.00; Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$2.50-\$3.00; No. 2 white, \$2.00; Rye—\$3.50; Clover seed—\$4.50.

THEY WERE ASLEEP.

HOT WEATHER.

EASY WAY TO
KEEP COMFORTABLE.

It is only through food that the human body is sustained. Food makes good blood if it is properly digested. The proper operation of the organs of the body will be carried on perfectly as true if one will abandon the habits of tobacco, whiskey, conce, etc. Stomach quickly recovers itself and does its work correctly.

Those who find it hard to give up coffee can do so easily if they will use Postum Cereal in its place. This is made of pure grains but looks and smells like fine coffee, while it has only the elements of wheat, etc., which are nourishing and satisfying.

Postum Cereal is eminently the drink for hot weather, as it contains all the elements of food necessary for the body, and helps one stand the nervous strain on the system during the heated term.

There is but one genuine original Postum Cereal coffee, with a multitude of imitations offered as "just as good."

Confined Space.

Magnificent as are all the sidereal systems displayed to our observation, we ought still to remember that there is a limit to our vision. Even the largest and most brilliant of suns might be so remote as to be entirely beyond the ken of the greatest telescopes and the most sensitive of photographic plates. Doubtless stars exist in profusion elsewhere than in those parts of space which alone come within range of our instruments. As space is boundless, it follows that the regions through which our telescopes have hitherto conveyed our vision must be as nothing in comparison with the realms whose contents must ever remain utterly unknown. Innumerable as may seem the stars whose existence is already manifest, there is every reason to believe that they do not amount to one-millionth part of the stars which occupy the impenetrable depths of the firmament.—Robert Ball in New York Sun.

My Lodging Is on the Cold Ground.

At an early date the still favorite old song, "My Lodging Is on the Cold Ground," obtained a success of a very different kind, attributable perhaps at first to the singer. We are not told whether it was composed especially for the play in which the actress Moll Davies, a rival of Nell Gwynne's, sang it so effectively; history only records that her exquisite rendering of this plaintive air attracted the attention of his majesty King Charles II on a visit to the playhouse and resulted in royal favor for the singer, who was not in future so hardly lodged.—Cornhill Magazine.

Austria to Protect Farmers.

The Krenz Zeitung says that Austria proposes to create an international union to protect the central European grain producers against American competition. This proposal is made in view of probable future aggressive economic legislation on the part of the United States.

Roughs—Reflains.

I have always understood that this "expressive word" was formed from the first syllable of "refrain." The word is included in the "Slang Dictionary," 1861, and is defined "coarse or vulgar men." Webster's Dictionary adds to this definition "a swagger, a coarse bully." I believe the word is used by Dickens in one of his novels.

Dickens may be quoted as one who used this word, I suppose, in 1850. He says:

"I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into rough, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper." ("The Uncommercial Traveller.")—Notes and Queries.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep.

Go to Adrian, Mich., Thursday Aug. 13th, via the Lima Northern Ry., \$1.00 Round Trip.

Tri-State Band Association reunion at Adrian, Thursday, August 13th. Over forty bands will be there, among which are the Newsboy band from Detroit; Miss "Susie's" famous aggregation, the Little Pickaninny band, the Old Continental drum corps, the Lima City band and a great many others. The great feature of the day will be the grand street parade, 700 musicians all playing one piece in unison. For this occasion the Lima Northern Ry. will make the very low rate of \$1.00 round trip. Train leaving Lima at 8:30 a. m., returning, leaving Adrian at 5:40 p. m.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water.

You are likely to need it.

H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

Chase's Barley Malt Whiskey is free from all trace of Verdigris or other impurity. Being rich and nutritious it builds up the feeble and the consumptive. Sold by Peter Keller.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, \$8.00; Corn—No. 2 mixed, \$8.00; Oats—No. 2 mixed, \$8.00; Rye—\$2.00.

Lard—\$2.50-\$3.00. Bulk meats—\$3.50-\$4.00.

Hogs—\$2.50-\$3.00. Cattle—\$1.25-\$1

WANTED

WANTED—Girl at 12th west McElroy street.
WANTED—Two dining room girls, at once at 12th North High Street.
WANTED—Rooms or seven rooms west part of city. Address "G." this office.
WANTED—Good girl for short time only 12th West North st.
WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 12th south Main street. Mrs. HENRY—To take orders in every town and city, no delivery; steady work. ALLEN HOTEL, Rochester, N. Y.
OST—Red leather case, containing notes, two certificates two city orders and several mortgage notes. Notes made payable to one Crucifix. A general reward of \$100 for the return of the case and its contents to John Grunzke, 12th south Main street.

LOCAL TIME CARD

Living time of departure of trains from various depots at Lima, Corrected June 22, 1896:

P. F. & C. R. R.			
10. 4—Going East, Daily	5:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	
" 25 "	ex. Sunday 3:15 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	
" 26 "	Limited 10:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	
" 27 "	ex. Sunday 3:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	
" 28 "	Limited 10:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	
C. H. & R. R.			
10. 12—Going North, daily	1:45 a.m.	6:22 a.m.	
" 14 "	daily ex. Sunday 8:35 a.m.	12:45 p.m.	
" 15 "	ex. Sunday 5:05 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	
" 16 "	ex. Sunday 5:30 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	
" 17 "	Sunday only arrived 5:45 a.m.	12:45 p.m.	
7—Going South, daily	8:05 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	
" 11 "	ex. Sunday 5:15 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	
" 12 "	9:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.	
" 13 "	1:45 p.m.	10:15 a.m.	
L. P. & W. R. R.			
10. 6—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	1:20 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	
" 7 "	10:00 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	
" 8 "	Sunday only 10:00 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	
" 9 "	Return 9:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	
" 10 "	West 8:35 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	
" 11 "	1:45 a.m.	12:40 p.m.	
O. & E. R. R.			
Local—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	1:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	
No. 2—	" "	3:30 p.m.	
No. 8—	" "	3:30 p.m.	
Local—	West, "	10:00 a.m.	
No. 1—	" "	12:30 a.m.	
No. 2—	" "	12:37 p.m.	
No. 13—	Monday 5:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	
OHIO SOUTHERN.			
Leaves 12:40 p.m.	Daily, except Sunday	Arrives 12:15 noon	
No. 2—Express, leaves	12:40 p.m.	12:15 noon	
No. 7—Local,	12:40 p.m.	12:15 noon	
No. 4—Express,	12:40 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	
GOING SOUTH.			
No. 1—Express, arrives	1:20 a.m.		
No. 1—Local,	1:20 a.m.		
No. 1—Express,	1:20 a.m.		
GOING NORTH.			
No. 2—Express, leaves	12:40 p.m.		
No. 7—Local,	12:40 p.m.		
No. 4—Express,	12:40 p.m.		

TOO SWIFT

Are the Allen County Riders for Their Neighbors.

The Century Club, of Paulding, says the Ralph's Hotel, will give cycle races Aug. 19th, under L. A. W. sanction. Prizes aggregating \$100 will be given. The program includes five events—one-half, one and five-mile open races, a two mile handicap and a five-mile district race—the latter open to riders from Defiance, Williams, Van Wert and Paulding counties.

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. E. B. Buffum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

National Union.

The regular session of Ottawa Council will occur this evening at the council room in Crall block, at 7:30. Those candidates who have been elected but not yet initiated, will please be present.

TORNEY Kirk, Sec.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, children's bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

Epworth League Meeting.

The regular monthly business meeting of Trinity Epworth League will be held in the lecture room of Trinity church this evening at 7:30, sharp.

A meeting of the cabinet will be held in room 5 at 7 o'clock. Let all members be present.

For new nobby Fall Neck wear, see us.

The Mammoth.

DECLARED OFF.

The Competition Inspection Did Not Occur in Camp.

EQUIPMENT WAS SHORT

The Members of Company C Returned Home Last Night—A Hot Time in Camp—Many Prostrated by the Extreme Heat.

Footsore and weary, the members of Company C, the local organization of the Second Infantry, Ohio National Guards, stepped from the Pennsylvania train about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Though tired and almost worn out, they came down town preceded by the drum corps, with sprightly steps and heads erect. It has been a week of hard work with little sleep and an excessive degree of heat.

A rain storm Thursday afternoon dampened the camp considerably, and for the remainder of the week nearly everyone went barefooted. Ditches were soon dug, and Friday morning the battalion drill was held as usual.

The location of tents was different from that of the first brigade, where the Cincinnati boys nearly drowned, and though shade was lost, drier ground was found, which proved much more desirable.

Friday night a brigade parade was held, Colonel Colt, of the 14th, the senior officer, acting as Brigade Commander. By the way, Lieutenant John M. Bingham, of Lima, was appointed an aide by Col. Colt, and with his gauntlets looked stunning on a fine black horse.

Saturday afternoon was inspection by the new officers of the regular army, Captain Andrews of the 25th Infantry.

He was surprisingly easy on Co. C taking hardly half of the rifles and merely glancing at the chamber. Yet Co. C's inspection was the talk at headquarters for the balance of the camp. The competitive inspection was declared off by mutual consent.

To properly equip the new men of the company, a regulation was made several weeks ago, and ten new rifles came just before leaving, without bayonets, scabbards or belts. These, in fact, were never furnished. Clothing and caps were given out on the grounds, but not enough for a full equipment.

There was one colored company in camp—B, of the Ninth Battalion. All the rest were mustered out some time ago. They were detailed for special guard duty.

The parade Sunday evening was again of the whole brigade, but the intense heat caused some disturbance. The Second regiment appeared in white trousers, as on the preceding Saturday night, and cut quite a figure. Before the parade Company C gave an exhibition drill, with the thermometer over 90°. Later men began going down before the heat, as their collars had previously done.

Both regiments were in line of battalions, each in column of masses, and ever where litter-bearers could be seen carrying away men prostrated by heat. Company C was lucky in having only two men unable to finish the parade; most companies lost from eight to twelve. The surgeons were very busy for many hours, and even Monday night on the boat were looking after men who had been affected more or less by the week's intense heat.

A sharp rain Monday morning seemed to spoil the proposed review, and it was declared off. Gov. Bushnell arrived, as was expected, and then it was decided to sound the long roll and fall the men in as quickly as possible.

It was utterly unexpected, as Colonel Colt was at the Edgewater Bottling beach, so the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Kuert, of the Second, and each regiment was in command of its lieutenant colonel. When the roll was sounded many thought it was for riot duty in Cleveland, as rumors were current all week, consequently arms and rifles were sought more than caps or dress suits. The review was a success from such a point as the brigade was fully formed in line in 15 minutes, though not exactly in full dress. Gov. Bushnell passed down the line, and then the brigade passed in review. Col. Kuert commanding.

Camp was broken Monday night and the second regiment returned on the City of the Straits to Toledo, and over the T. & O. C. to Dunkirk; then home. It was a long, hot ride, and all were glad to reach Lima once more.

The lake was only a quarter of a mile away, and had it not been for that more sickness would have been reported. Several hundred soldiers could be seen here daily and some were good swimmers. Frequently a head could be seen a quarter of a mile or more off shore bobbing up on the swells.

Many guardsmen visited the regulars' camp and inspected the new magazine rifle. Its construction caused some changes in the manual, and these have been adopted by the local company. The "carry" has been dropped and the other motions simplified. The bayonet is of the sword variety and a wicked looking instrument.

Company C will meet at the armory to-morrow evening to begin work on the new manual.

Fun at the L. C. C. track to-night.

Another Food Case.

Another case was brought to day, before Mayor Baxter by the State Food Inspectors, Sterrett and Mansfield. It is against T. B. Edwards for selling adulterated red raspberry jam. Mr. Edwards is fighting the case, and has for his attorney R. J. Brotherton, of Lima. A jury trial was demanded by the defendant, and twelve good men and true were impanelled to hear the evidence and render a verdict. At the hour of going to press the case had not yet been concluded. The evidence is in, but the lawyers are not yet through with their arguments. There is one, and possibly two witnesses yet to be heard.

O. C. M. S.

To-night's Session Will be the End of the Meeting.

To-night will witness the close of a two days' meeting in our city of the Ohio Christian Missionary Society. This is the third district of the society, comprising five counties—Allen, Hardin, Auglaize, Van Wert and Putnam. From sixty to ninety delegates have been present from outside of Lima, and with the local members have held their meetings in the Christian church on west Wayne street.

The first session, Tuesday morning, was devoted to reports, giving the year's statistics and the work of the churches, Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor societies of the district.

Yesterday afternoon was given up to Sunday School work, addresses being made by C. M. Myers on "The Supreme Motive in Sunday School Work"; L. A. Warren on "The Teacher," and Albert Stahl on "The Lord's Business."

This morning was given up to Missionary Work proper. After the business and devotional sessions Miss Clara B. Russell spoke on "Missionary Heroines and Mr. T. W. Pinkerton on Giving. The latter also took the place of Mr. B. L. Smith, secretary of the American Christian Missionary Society, who could not be present.

The women had charge of this afternoon session, which was for the Christian Women's Board of Missions. After the report of the secretary and treasurer and the annual address of the president Miss Bertha Hildebrand, of Dunkirk; Mrs. J. G. Park, of Ada, and Mrs. Anna Griffith Forward, of Cleveland, gave addresses on the various features in the woman's department of missionary work. The business had charge of this afternoon session, which was for the independent service. After the report of the secretary and treasurer and the annual address of the president Miss Bertha Hildebrand, of Dunkirk; Mrs. J. G. Park, of Ada, and Mrs. Anna Griffith Forward, of Cleveland, gave addresses on the various features in the woman's department of missionary work. The business had charge of this afternoon session, which was for the independent service. After the report of the secretary and treasurer and the annual address of the president Miss Bertha Hildebrand, of Dunkirk; Mrs. J. G. 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HE KILLED AN ORACLE

A TEXAS COWBOY REGARDED AS A HERO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

He Murdered a Famous Matabele Witch Doctor—How the Deed Was Done—Almost Killed When Escaping From the Cave of the Miracle Worker.

A Texas cowboy named Burnham is the hero of the Matabele war just now on account of his exploit in saving the natives' stronghold and killing the famous religious prophet or oracle, who was directing the war against the whites. The native lived in a wonderful cave in the Matobo hills. He is practically the god of the natives, and his tricks and prophecies enabled him to keep control of the superstitions people for many years. The English officers decided that it was necessary for the suppression of the rebellion to capture or kill this negro. Burnham and an Englishman named Armstrong undertook the task.

They had many adventures and narrow escapes. Reaching the native's cave, they finally found him outside of it, and for a moment alone. He was a tall, well built man, about 60 years old, light red in color, rather than black. Burnham thus describes what happened:

"Armstrong went straight at him and said, 'You are the native man?' He seemed staggered for a moment, but said, 'What then?' So Armstrong told him we were white men, and we found we were no good against the Matabele. We wanted some of his witchcraft to make their bullets turn to water when they struck us, just as he had turned white men's bullets into water. We said we had come to pay our respects to him and give the presents that the Kaffirs gave, but we wanted a blessing in the proper way, with all ceremony."

"After a little hesitation he led the way and we followed toward the cave. We pretended to go mightily in awe of him, but I was noting all the signs to see whether he was the right man. I had little doubt after I first arrested him and none when we began to ascend the rocks. As we got near the cave all kinds of ceremony began. At every corner he would stop and sway his hands around, singing a low kind of church chant. He had a nice voice for a nigger, and he kept bowing and crooping while we came slowly along behind him."

"All the rocks at the mouth of the cave were polished with the wear of ages of feet and hands passing over them. At last we stopped. He had begun his ceremonies just within the cave, and went through all manner of attitudes and noises. There was no mistake about him now. I would have liked to carry through the ceremony, but glancing out into the valley I suddenly saw the niggers on the move. We were trapped. There was no good trying to arrest him with that crowd there. All we could do was to look out for ourselves, and yet we could not leave the director of the rebellion to order further murders of whites with women and children."

"I just drew a bead on him and shot him there. Then we started and got away. As we went down we set fire to all the hats at the foot of the hill. In a moment these resounded all over the place. The niggers were rushing out from back of the hill. Two outposts of them came streaking down two different trails to cut us off, and they nearly did it. We just reached the horses and slipped away, straddling over boulders and jumping off rocks as high as the horses themselves."

"Warfare by assassination may or may not be justifiable under the circumstances. The point does not seem to have been raised either in Africa or this country, where Burnham's action is received as the deed of a brave man.—New York Sun Cable Letter."

The Youth of the Land.

The courage of over 4,000,000,000 cigarettes last year has done more than any other thing to bring the youth of the land down to the 50 cent duds basis.—Detroit Free Press.

General Walter Made LL.D.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Professor Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

When the Bloom Is on the Sweeter.

Oh, the hot wave is a melter,
And it makes us swoon and swelter
While we battle bitter shelter.

Through the city's rat tat tat,
And the canonic handkerchief
Won't assuage our crusty grief,
Though assisted by the leaden •

On the cabbage in the hat.

Oh, the hot wave now is booming,
And the atmosphere's smothering.
While M. S. is looking
And the ice man is on top.

While the perspiration's dropping
From the brow we're madly mopping.

On the car the corn is popping
With a Peppermint pop.

Oh, the posse's melancholia,
But he cannot frolic and frolic,
For upon the paradise.

Now the te-a-willy-tears
And the vander's shirt front sunders
Will be frequently thundered.

Or the marble and the wonders
Of his metrictious waves.

Now the vireo mosquito,
With the will no man can veto—
Yes, from Dan to Sambala.

On our nasal's capture point—
Oh, this diabolical human.

Of a ramdy ramdy summer
Simply means that is the sunner
Of our dismornin' mornin'.

Oh, we're yearning for the beaches,
With the sea a quill willy serches
And no mounted eustomie punches.

Ful of typhoid wave one w'ath,
Where the linker, rite and rosy,

Makes each lady like a posy.

And we make the waiter "mousy"

For a blooming afternoon.

Oh, it's w'ile we thus are dreaming
Of the sun on us leaming
And her gold a ringlets gleaming

On the bilow' rolling high

That bout the inclemency

We perform the grand incantation

For the skele's evanescent

To assue our daily pie.

R. R. Monkpatrick in New Journal.

BILIOUSNESS is caused by torpid liver and produces headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, disgust for food, coated tongue, constipation, and bilious fever if neglected. A POSITIVE CURE is found in Dr. Kay's Renovator.

Mrs. O. C. THAYER, of Agra, Iowa writes: "I have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator for Constipation & BILIOUSNESS, and it has given the best of satisfaction. Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold only by Dr. J. K. Kay's Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., \$5.00 stamp for FREE SAMPLE. It is valuable for lotteries."

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

HARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

THE SPRING.

Over! A girl has run away!
She's trouting from white-faced trout hills,
Stamping all the world with herward calls
And breeding mischief in the general clay.

She runs along the lines in a tangle, May
The savor of her lawn, soft hair, initials

The air. The snows melt where her foot-
print falls.

On greening meadows where started flower beds,
The cooing tune her fleet vagary hums.

The leaves look out to water where she she

And will brooks break jail to scamper later.

And hill-homed cattle fresh that she is near.

She runs even the towns with fetchin' laughter.

Gaze! Who's seen the tomboy of the year?
—Expect Hughes in February.

TRIPES TO BE DISCARDED.

Indiana Prisoners Adopt a Classified Plan For Their Inmates.

The convict stripes are to be discarded in the two Indiana penitentiaries. The state prison south is the first to take the step. Warden Hart announces that every prisoner who maintains a perfect record in conduct and labor until Oct. 1 will on that day discard his hated prison stripes and be placed in a suit of neat dark gray and placed in the first grade. Every prisoner who tries hard to make a perfect record, but fails because of his thoughtless violation of rules, will be placed in a second grade and will substitute a suit of gray check for the stripe. Those prisoners who wilfully violate rules and cause trouble will be in the third grade and continue to wear stripes. The first and second grade men are to be allowed to march in military style, two abreast, instead of in lock step, while the third grade men will continue in the lock step.

The first and second grade men will eat in the open sun and dry now dining room, while the third will remain in the cold, dark dining room. The upper grade men will have books and newspapers, will occupy the best cells as far as possible, will be granted to write letters, receive visits, etc., etc., the visits from friends, may be let off if they wish, may wear bands and have many other privileges which seem small to a free man, but cherished by prisoners.

All of these various privileges the third grade men will be deprived of. The second grade is a transition stage. Every new man entering the prison is to be placed in the second grade and will go from the sun the first or third, as he may. Since all the men in the second grade will be new and on probation, etc., if a new man will be strong enough to reach the grade the privileges and facilities of the second grade will almost the same as those granted the first. The work of classifying and grading the men is now going on. Already there has been a marked improvement in discipline. Violations of rules are comparatively few and punishments decreasing.—Chicago Record.

The All Pending Shirt Waist.

There is a law of compensation, and it will be fulfilled some day to the man who hates the sight of a woman in a shirt waist, if the thing that is always promising comes to pass at last and her skirt and shirt waist actually part company. It is true that shirt waists are not particularly pretty except on pretty girls, but there is really no sense in their making every woman a scarecrow. Here is an invariable rule for adjusting a shirt waist suit, and neatness will be the actual result. Draw the waist down in front to a comfortable tightness and pin to the corset with a belt pin. Draw it down the same way in the back and fasten at the belt line to the corset string with a tiny safety pin. Put on the skirt having a band that is tight fit. No other band ought to be put on a dress. Put the hand under the skirt and pull the waist down evenly all around, then lift the hand in the back a little and with a long belt pin fasten to the corset string and the waist as well. Stick a belt pin through skirt and waist on each side, then pat on your belt and be happy, because you will not lose your skirt.—Washington Star.

When congress meets in December, the senate will be waiting for it two important bills which the house put before it for its ascent the past session, but which were left over. One is the bill restricting immigration; the other is a general bankruptcy law.

Married by Telegraph.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin of Scotland, S. D., recently performed a unique marriage ceremony, about 700 miles separating the contracting parties. The bride was at Scotland and the groom was at a point in Indiana, the ceremony being performed by telegraph.

Nervousness and Impure Blood.

Bakersville, O., July 27, 1896: "I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for nervousness and have found great relief. It has also proved an excellent blood purifier. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to any one needing a medicine of this kind." G. Davis.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

R. R. Monkpatrick in New Journal.

The Nutritive Value of Canned Meats. Canned corned beef is of greater food value than fresh lamb, veal or mutton, but not equivalent to the better cuts of fresh beef, while superior to the round, shank, shoulder or chuck with shoulder. Canned salmon is of greater food value than any sort of fish except fresh salmon, and it is not much behind the edible portion of that, and, if compared with fresh salmon as purchased, quite as valuable, the calories of the latter being 825 against 890 for the canned salmon. Canned chicken or turkey is nearly equal to the best cuts of fresh beef, decidedly better than fresh veal, on a par with—in fact, ahead of—lamb and as good as mutton. Dovedale ham has high nutritive value and is better than fresh pork. Sardines must rank high as a nutritive article of diet. Canned lobster is on a par with fresh.

American Kitchen Magazine.

SOME INDIAN LEGENDS.

Superstition Led the Pima Tribe to Give Up Polygamy.

At the time and for centuries after the advent of the Pima Indians into this country they practiced polygamy and this will show how a little superstitious belief will change a custom of centuries. As the story goes, a short time after the restoration of the Salvaro (Hass-en) the whole tribe was stricken with a strange disease. It was malignant in form, and many deaths resulted. The great medicine men and magicians from all parts of the country were called together for counsel to see by what means they could propitiate Kau-kum-a-nu, the death god. The magicians labored long and earnestly, but still the death god refused to stay his hand.

It seems that fusing has had much to do in the ritual of the aboriginal. I have always noted that when communicating their superstitious beliefs, when they wanted to solicit or petition any one of their gods, they always consider it necessary to fast for a given period. When they found they could not subdue the evil death god by magic, the magicians hastened to an open plain and there fasted for three days. They were, however, privileged to eat roots and drink water carried from the river in the tanned stomach of an antelope and all the time singing their songs to the sun god, Tas-a-thum.

Finally, on the afternoon of the third day, an immense herd of antelope appeared on a low hill not far distant. On their appearance the chief magicians arose and said to the others: "Whatever these animals do our people must do likewise. They are spiritual and have been sent by the great sun god."

White rhododendrons need more care, as the growth cannot be cut away without reducing the number of flowers for the next year. Consequently to cut back in autumn or before flowering takes place in the spring destroys the whole season's flowers. As soon as the flower

ing season is over is the best time to prune all shrubs of this class. Thin the branches where crowded and remove the old wood that has borne the flowers, to make room for the growth of new shoots for the succeeding year. This includes the forsythias, deutzias, weigelas, shrubby spireas, lilacs, viburnums, etc.

Rhododendrons need more care, as the growth cannot be cut away without reducing the number of flowers for the next year, and on the other hand, if allowed to grow thickly in clumps, without cutting, the inner and under shoots soon succumb to the stronger growth. Moderate pruning will be found the most satisfactory course.

The hardy azaleas are not so difficult to keep within bounds, and but little pruning is required, as they grow in fairly good shape if given sufficient room. The same applies to the kalmias and andromedas.

Bark of the Oak.

Although the great beauty of the oak is in its foliage and habit of growth, a large number of them have additional charms in the fall of the year by reason of the brilliant color of their foliage. It is remarkable that nearly every American oak will change to some peculiar shade of brilliancy—from lemon to yellow or deep crimson—while the species from Europe all die away of a green color. It is a characteristic difference between the trees of the two countries.

In planting, therefore, for colored leaves the fall one may take almost any species of American oak, feeling sure that it will in some degree add an interest to the autumn coloring.—Mechanics Monthly.

Hairpins In the Garden.

The hairpin is proverbially a woman's tool, and for loosening the soil in flower pots and scraping off scale insects from house plants it occupies an important position, but in the garden, for pegging down verbenas and other trailing plants, it is unequalled, according to a writer in The New England Homestead, who says:

"Its cousin, the clothespin, may also serve a useful purpose outside of its legitimate sphere, and that is for holding down strips of wire netting around flower beds which have to be protected against stray dogs and other nuisances in the garden."

Erect Notes.

Varieties of squashes succeeding over a wide range of soil and climate are: Balsam—Michel, Wilcox, Sharpless, Gandy; pistillate—Crescent, Walford, Babcock, Hawerland.

Varieties of currants quickly grown for market are: Red—Red Dutch, Cherry, Prince Albert, Victoria, May; White—Grape, White Dutch, Black, Black Naples.

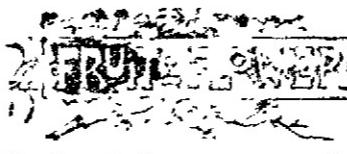
The spineless gooseberry will probably thrive wherever the Industry gooseberry succeeds.

Pruning of gooseberry and currant bushes may be done in fall or very early in the spring.

The strawberry succeeds on a wide range of soil, but does best on a moist, sandy loam. It may be planted at any time of year if protected from sun and frost, but is commercially planted in early spring or late summer.

Adaptation.

To wade in marshes and sea margins is the destiny of certain birds, and they are so accurately made for this that they are imprisoned in those places. Each animal out of its habitat would starve. A soldier, a locksmith, a bank clerk and a dancer could not exchange functions. And thus we are victims of adaptation.—Emerson.



TREE PROTECTORS.

A simple but effective method of supporting young trees.

Country Gentleman furnishes an illustration of a method recommended as being both simple and satisfactory for the support of young trees, especially when a large orchard is set.

In such case the saving of a little labor at each tree amounts to a great deal in the case of the whole orchard.

The trunk of the tree rests in the angle between three stakes and is held there by a strip of cloth used as a string. The cloth is twisted about so as to have

a fold of it between the trunk and the stakes to prevent chafing. The three stakes are bound together by a bit of wire. The cloth will stretch and loosen sufficiently so that the growing trunk of the tree will not be bound at all.

A large orchard can be staked out in this way with very little labor and the result will prove very satisfactory, as every one of the three stakes acts as a brace—something that cannot be said of such as are driven about the tree particularly.

Pruning Flowering Shrubs.

Flowering shrubs should be dealt with differently from evergreens or the ornamental foliage class. A writer in The Farm and Fireside says:

The majority of shrubs make their flower growth the previous year. Consequently to cut back in autumn or before flowering takes place in the spring destroys the whole season's flowers. As soon as the flower

ing season is over is the best time to prune all shrubs of this class.

a fold of it between the trunk and the stakes to prevent chafing. The three stakes are bound together by a bit of wire. The cloth will stretch and loosen sufficiently so that the growing trunk of the tree will not be bound at all.

A large

